

# Second Edition.

4:00 P. M.

## THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE NATIONAL BANK NOTES received for redemption to-day amounted to \$150,000. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TO-DAY: Internal revenue, \$361,072.64; customs, \$682,675.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM, to-day commenced the distribution of the army regulations to the army.

MAYOR GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Chief clerk of the Interior Department, will return from New York on Monday next.

GEN. W. B. HAZEN, Chief signal officer, has issued a circular of instruction authorizing a plan of special fortifications, for the benefit of the fruit-growing interests of Florida.

THE WHITE HOUSE ELEVATOR.—The car for the hydraulic elevator in course of construction at the White House has arrived, and will be put in place as soon as the apparatus is ready.

COL. WILLIAM H. CHASE, special inspector of customs, has been assigned by the Treasury Department to duty in the Alexandria district, with headquarters at the custom-house in that city.

COL. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Railway Service, is still in New York, and will not return until Monday. He has his report with him. The object of his visit was principally to submit the report to Postmaster-General James.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD generally that Col. Milo Bailey, of the Railway Mail Service, who was recently transferred from Richmond to this city, and made great gains in the reports of the Associated Press, because that corporation is the tool of the banks and monopolies, and the true result can only be known when our own party press. The fact is, there has been a great falling off in the aggregate vote of both the old parties and.

What Col. Totten Says.—"You came out a winner yesterday," said THE CRITIC reporter, as he ran against Col. Enock Thott this morning.

"You bet we did. What else do you think we went into court for?" the Colonel good naturedly replied.

"Well, you are feeling pretty good over it now."

"What is to come next?"

"I don't know and reckon we won't until they show their hand."

"Do you think they will go ahead?"

"They say so, and I expect they are telling the truth."

"Then you are keeping ready for them?"

"I don't need much watching to keep up with them, but we shall be prepared to meet them whenever called upon. Now there is nothing to do but wait."

What the New York Papers Say.—The tone of the New York press to-day on the practical meaning and bearing of the decision of Judge Cox in the Star-route cases is given below in substance. The unanimous verdict seems to be that the proceeding was not only so irregular and shiffling as not to deserve respect in the eyes of the public, but also that a suspicion of bad faith on the part of the Government agents will be aroused.

The World publishes an interview with Col. Bliss, wherein he states that "he is going on with the Star-route cases as much as he can, and that he is not proceeding by information to be invalid, and then editorially calls his attention to the fact that the Colonel "had only recently declared to the Court that if the right to proceed by information was denied him he would proceed at his own risk, and he declares that he carried on the case just decided against him for exercise, as it were, and to satisfy the public that he was not asleep. Nothing could be more superfluous and needless, and which he holds the public as an article of faith. The only question is whether he takes rest enough and does not sometimes get up too early in the morning for his own good."

The Herald says: "It is the law officers of the Government that are at fault in this matter, and it is they that public sentiment will hold responsible for the disgraceful failure that has resulted from their negligence. The position of the Attorney-General in this matter is not an enviable one. Mr. MacVeagh, indeed, is not a broken man, but he cannot afford longer to remain silent. As Attorney-General of the United States the public has a right to look to him for a proper prosecution of the Star-route cases, and he will hold him chiefly responsible for the failure of yesterday unless he successfully frees himself from blame. He now has the floor, and the people are anxiously waiting to hear from him."

The remarks in a Washington dispatch that the Attorney-General became convinced some time ago that the conviction, or even the indictment of the alleged Star-route conspirators was not probable, and that no one was to be obtained through a connection with them, is certainly never yet was as far back as June last, when Garfield interposed against some of MacVeagh's methods, and when suddenly, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, MacVeagh proceeded at once to ready, and he never tried, but seemingly was thenceforth determined not to be ready. He held his peace while Corkhill bore the blame that belonged exclusively to himself, where it has finally been shifted upon him.

"The suggestion that the Star-routes have purchased MacVeagh with money cannot be credited, notwithstanding his conduct suggests such a result. Cook's terms of employment were on the plan of the less the more the money, and he is certainly suspicious. MacVeagh made the bargain. A great deal of money has been spent in sending agents and others through the country, ostensibly to collect evidence, with has served for statements many times a connection with them in the courts. The grand jury, notwithstanding the boasts, having thus as MacVeagh recently declared, put on the Star-routes "the brand of infamy," he was apparently satisfied, and ran away from the case, and no power has proved sufficient to draw him back."

The Times, after dropping a tear over its own pet grave, falls back on this: "There was a time when the Department of Justice during the summer months, when the calamity of the Nation did not wholly justify. The adjournment of the grand jury in September just long enough to make it impossible to secure an indictment in one of the most important of the Government's cases, and never yet been satisfactorily accounted for. It seems to have been done without the knowledge of the Attorney-General or the counsel specially engaged to conduct the Star-route cases, and directly Attorney Corkhill's plea that he had no purpose to defeat or embarrass the prosecution is insufficient. Such a plea should not be deemed necessary, but the mere facts show that the Star-route interest and zeal that should have led him to get it never yet the Government had any use for the jury."

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Undersecretaries.—For Youth, Eisenman Bros. cor. 7th and E.

## THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

An interview with Col. Cook About Them.

"Colonel," inquired a CRITIC reporter of Col. Wm. A. Cook this morning, "What was the case against the Government in the Star-route cases?"

"These cases will go on," he answered. "There was always a doubt with us if an information would be sustained in this District."

"What prompted you, then, in taking that course?"

"It was deemed best by the counsel to have the question determined. If an information would lie, it would save time in preparing the case and considerable expense to the United States in procuring indictments. As the defendants claimed to desire a speedy trial it was thought that the mode would be an objectionable one to them. The Court has denied that the information will lie in this District, although it seems that it will elsewhere."

"Now what will be done?"

"It now becomes necessary for the United States to go over the beaten and dusty path and submit the case to the grand jury. There is no doubt but this will be done, and the case ended in the information, and a large number of others not yet brought to the notice of the Court, laid before that body and then pressed to a final hearing before a grand jury."

"Does not the statute of limitations block any action being taken in the case just acted upon by the court?"

"The statute of limitations operates only when the grand jury cannot consider that question. Therefore, the case will be laid before them with the others. If, after the indictment is found, and it is pleaded, we will see if it will lie. The attorneys are all of one opinion as to the case, and they will not allow it to go unless checked by some superior power."

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## A HOPEFUL GREENBACKER.

Views of H. Martin Williams, of Missouri—What He Thinks of the Old Parties—The Democratic Bond to Go to Pieces—The Republicans Also to be Antagonized by the Greenbackers—No Affiliation with Either Democrats or Republicans in the House Organization—Greenbackers to Hold the Balance of Power.

Learning that H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, a leading Greenback politician and editor of that State, was in the city, a CRITIC commissioner was assigned the duty of applying the interviewing pump to the distinguished Missouri Greenbacker, who parts his name on the left-hand side. The affair of D. M. G. was found at the St. James, and THE CRITIC's young man immediately broke the ice by asking Mr. Williams what he thought of the result of the recent elections. He answered:

"The result is just what every well-informed politician and close student of our politics should have expected. It is a crushing defeat for the Democracy everywhere; nor do I think the Republicans have much to be jubilant over. The only people who can extract much of comfort out of the October and November elections are the Greenbackers. In every State and locality where the Greenback party had a ticket, except in Ohio, they have numerous votes, and you consider the falling off in the vote of the Two Old Parties."

In that State, compared with the vote of last fall, and apply the same causes to the Greenback vote, we show a gain even by simply holding our own. In Iowa, where the Republican vote fell off 20,000 from last fall, and the Democrats polled 32,363 votes less, the Greenbackers gained 5,343 votes over their vote for Weaver, polling 38,123 votes for governor.

In New York and New Jersey we have nearly twice as many votes as we had in several places at the same time, and in the construction of the larger ships, for various reasons, as it is lighter, less apt to corrode and better adapted for fast sailing vessels. All of the other latter, the above-mentioned four, who have submitted a report in favor of the adoption of iron instead of steel as the material that should be used, insist that iron is less expensive, better adapted for the purpose, easier to work and more desirable than steel.

This is the only point of difference in the reports of the board.

There is no doubt the entire board are in favor of a certain sum of money being asked for, a certain number of vessels being built, and how they shall be equipped.

INCENDIARISM.

The Town of Woodstock, N. B., Fired at Several Points.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 11.—The town of Woodstock, in Carleton County, was fired in several places at the same time, at 1:30 a. m. to-day, by incendiaries, and is still burning. The fire at once swept in every direction. The upper part of the town is already completely destroyed and the lower part is being burned now.

The depot of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, have been burned. The fire was not only started in different parts of the town at the same time, but also on both sides of the river, which runs through it. All telegraph lines being down, it is impossible to get further particulars.

An Orphan's Home Destroyed.

READING, PA., Nov. 11.—Shortly after midnight fire was discovered in the Bethany Orphan's Home, at Womelsdorf, and a wild scene of confusion followed.

Sixty-five children occupied the dormitories. One of the little orphans, suffering with malaria fever, was awake at the above hour and first gave the alarm.

The superintendent and his assistants were aroused, and seeing the flames issuing from an apartment in the lower section of the building which was not in use, they at once concluded that the place had been fired by an incendiary.

The children were hastily aroused and safely led into the open air. Many of them were sent to the hospital, and they suffered considerably in the cold night air. The home stands entirely by itself, quite some distance from the village, on the edge of dense woods.

The loss is estimated at \$20,000; insurance on the \$100,000 policy. The building was covered promptly, and wrapping the children in shawls and overcoats, carried them to their various homes.

An examination of the premises showed that various outhouses had been broken open by the fire, and that the bodies of the children were found in the mud at the spot where the body was found. The evidence against him was a verdict of wilful murder against him.

The evidence of Munshower's guilt was purely circumstantial, but the prosecution was so ably conducted that the chain woven around him was so perfect as not to leave a loop-hole for escape. The prisoner's defense was also conducted.

Munshower was sentenced to be hanged the Friday following the death of the late President Garfield, but was reprieved at the request of many citizens of Frederick.

An Execution in West Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE, W. VA., Nov. 11.—Harry Jenkins was hanged to-day for the murder of W. M. Saunders. A large crowd surrounded the gallows, which was situated on the side of a hill a quarter of a mile from the jail.

Many people came in yesterday, and slept in the streets all night. The hawk's nest Riflemen preserved order. Jenkins passed a quiet night, sleeping most of the time. This morning he was baptized.

On May 18 Saunders drew \$50, and he and Jenkins went on a spree, during which Jenkins killed him. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial, but strong.

A Hemp Party in Georgia.

GREENSBORO, GA., Nov. 11.—George Davis, a negro, was hanged here to-day. He was serving a term in the penitentiary when, with two others, he killed the guard and fled. He was convicted on his own confession and the attending circumstances, but one of his companions in the crime, who was tried with him, was acquitted. The third person was never captured. The town is full of people, mostly negroes, to witness the execution.

Went Guilty of Homicide.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 11.—Virgil Bond started out with a loaded revolver to kill all the policemen in town this morning, but before he had gone far he shot and killed himself, while examining and acquiring himself that his weapon was in order.

Robbed His Foster-Sister.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—William C. Cochran, a medical student at Bellevue College, living with his foster-father, David Cochran, at No. 210 High street, has appeared with \$2,500 in a per cent. United States bonds belonging to Miss Mary A. Harvey, his foster-sister.

A Bold Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 11.—Two masked men entered the jewelry store of F. A. Shook, in this city, last night at 7 o'clock, and while one of them held the boy who was in charge the other stole \$1,500 worth of jewelry, and both escaped.

Fatal and Destructive Explosion.

AUBURN, IND., Nov. 11.—Billy Foster, of Vevay, who was asleep in the building, was killed by the explosion of the still of Garf's distillery here at midnight. The explosion shook the whole town. The distillery took fire and was damaged \$400,000 worth.

Twenty-three Convicts Killed.

CORRICK, TEXAS, Nov. 11.—Twenty-three convicts were instantly killed and a large number of others seriously wounded last evening at Riverside by a fast freight train on the International & Great Northern Railroad, which was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The cars fell upon them while they were working in a gang on the railroad embankment.

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## NECKS BROKEN.

BY THE HANGMAN'S ROPE.

Felix Munshower Executed at Frederick, Md., To-day—He Dies Proudly—Innocence of Course He Went to Heaven—The History of His Crime.

FREDERICK, MD., Nov. 11.—The preparations for the execution of Felix Munshower, for the murder of his cousin, J. L. Wetzel, have been completed. The prisoner was baptized on Wednesday and displayed much emotion. After the ceremony he asked persons in the room to pray with him. All knelt and the prisoner, amid sobs, offered up a petition, and at the end he reiterated his declaration of innocence with a calm emotion. After the ceremony he asked persons in the room to pray with him. All knelt and the prisoner, amid sobs, offered up a petition, and at the end he reiterated his declaration of innocence with a calm emotion. After the ceremony he asked persons in the room to pray with him. All knelt and the prisoner, amid sobs, offered up a petition, and at the end he reiterated his declaration of innocence with a calm emotion.

Lately Munshower has lost his appetite, and has shown a realization of his dreadful situation. Munshower slept several hours last night, and rose at 6 this morning and ate sparingly of breakfast. Rev. Mr. Ingle arrived and spent the day with him. About 10 o'clock the condemned man dressed himself in a suit of dark-blue clothes.

Gov. Hamilton was appealed to by counsel yesterday for a reprieve, but to-day declined. The dispatch was shown to the prisoner, who reiterated his claim of innocence and accused John Knodel, brother-in-law of the murdered man, of the crime. The sheriff, upon request, allowed Munshower two hours more to prepare for death. Munshower was hanged at 3:50. On his dying good-bye on the scaffold he again protested his innocence with his last breath. His neck was broken in the fall. The body was cut down twenty minutes after and taken up to the Montevue Hospital and buried.

All necessary arrangements were made yesterday for the execution. Congressman Urner, counsel for the unfortunate man, did not leave a stone unturned to obtain executive clemency, and worked to that end up to the very last minute. Munshower was baptized yesterday, and soon after the ceremony was performed the sheriff asked him why he did not confess. He replied: "I have nothing to confess. Why should I do with a lie upon my lips?" He appeared to be perfectly sincere in his avowal of innocence.

History of the Crime.

On Monday, August 4, 1879, two young men, James Wetzel and Felix Munshower, started from Emmitsburg, Frederick County, on an expedition to kill a man, and the necessary ammunition with them. On Tuesday Munshower returned alone and stated that his companion had remained behind at Wilson's, near Motter's station. On Wednesday, August 5, Munshower, who had been in company with James Wetzel, discovered to have a large quantity of money, and as Wetzel was known to have had about \$300 with him, Munshower was taken into custody and questioned more closely as to the whereabouts of the missing man. He persisted in his original statement, and as his manner showed no excitement he was released. Wetzel not making his appearance, a party was made up to search for him, and he went along. The party proceeded to a point where James Munshower had stated he had left his friend, and near by in a secluded part of the woods it was noticed the ground had been recently disturbed. On digging it up to see what had caused this disturbance, the body of Wetzel was discovered, with a gun-shot wound in the back of his head, which had evidently produced instant death.

All minds at once leaped to the conclusion that as Munshower was walking behind the unsuspecting Wetzel, who was armed with a gun, and he shot him in the back of the head, and after robbing the body buried it where it was found. The pockets of the dead man were turned inside out, and the money in the possession of Munshower was counted. A statement of Munshower was made, and he was given proof against him. He viewed the discovery of the body apparently unconcerned, and persisted in his former statements. He was arrested on the spot and held for a hearing. William Wetzel, at whose home he was stopping, was arrested as an accessory, but was afterwards released by Justice Stokes, there being no evidence whatever against him. The aged mother of Munshower was celebrating her 73d birthday when her son was arrested, and she was taken to her room of the arrest of her son. Her grief was violent, and she remarked, "Oh, I have lived just one year too long!" She took to her bed, refused to be comforted, and as the guilt of her unhappy son hung over her, she died. The evidence against Munshower accumulated. A suit of clothes was found on the day of the murder, covered with dirt and blood, and a hammer, spade, traced to him, were found buried on Mr. Kentzel's farm. The soles of the boots fitted exactly the impressions in the mud at the spot where the body was found. The evidence against him was a verdict of wilful murder against him.

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